

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Federal Border Guards search for an identity

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The blue and white speedboat *Eschwege* raced into the Baltic from Lübeck Bay. Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher stood on the bridge in a light summer suit and observed the manoeuvres of the First Motor Launch Flotilla of the Federal Border Guard.

The *Alsfeld*, *Bayreuth* and *Rosenheim* came out from Kiel. Nine helicopters belonging to the Border Guard took off from Travemünde and skimmed the surface as they approached the boats.

The helicopter flew just above the boats, flying at the same speed as they made their way deeper into the Baltic. The lead helicopter in the formation flew so close to the deck of the *Eschwege* that Hans Dietrich Genscher quipped that he could board it right away if he were suddenly called to an important Cabinet meeting in Bonn.

The joint sea and air manoeuvres were part of the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Federal Border Guard. The first BGS units were set up twenty years ago in Lübeck but the service is now fighting for firm public acceptance of its role.

The Minister of the Interior and the members of the Bundestag Committee for Home Affairs who were also attending the Baltic manoeuvres knew this as well as the officers and lower ranks of the BGS.

It is not only its lack of image that worries the Border Guard. The organisation also has to face inadequate understanding of its role, if not sheer misunderstanding.

This is caused by the Border Guard's hybrid nature. Christian Democrat Ernst Benda, a former Minister of the Interior, described the service as a cross between the police force and the army.

Are the border guards in their olive green uniforms policemen, as they should be, or are they soldiers as observers might suppose from their anniversary parade at Blankensee, on the outskirts of Lübeck?

At Blankensee around four hundred armoured vehicles, some equipped with 7.6 millimetre cannon, drove past their commanders. The drivers and crew wore steel helmets.

Genscher has no doubts about the answer, but he knows that there are doubts. That is why he states: "It must be made more clear that the Border Guard is a Federal police force."

The fact that it is organised and led like an army and has more lethal weapons than the pistols normally carried by police makes no difference, the Minister believes. This is necessary for its role.

But much criticism of the Border Guard stems from its role and the lack of clarity about the organisation, partly caused by the laws governing its foundation and purpose.

It was set up as a frontier police force in 1951. The reason it was set up was a BGS memorandum states, the growing danger for public security and order in the vicinity of the demarcation line to the German Democratic Republic as well as the need to reach a legal definition of the activity of what was then the Federal Passport Control Service at border crossing points.

In other words, it was the Federal Republic's answer to the branch of the German Democratic Republic's People's

Police that later became the National People's Army.

The Federal Border Guard soon outgrew its role as a pure border police force and was gradually given more and more duties in other fields.

The Border Guard acts as a security force in Bonn, it guards the President and the Chancellor and protects foreign legations in a light summer suit and observed the manoeuvres of the First Motor Launch Flotilla of the Federal Border Guard.

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Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister, inspecting members of the Border Guard.

to their autonomy, must not feel that they are being trumped by the central government.

The necessity of action conflicts here with the federalist principle. This conflict must be solved if the Border Guard is not to be won down by the contradiction between federalist demands and the requirements of the individual Federal states.

Heinz Ruhmann, Hamburg's Senator of the Interior, takes a realistic view of the situation: "We must not seek reasons of tradition to prevent the Federal Border Guard from assuming some of the functions of the Federal states' own police forces."

A point that was continually made clear in Lübeck was that the law governing the Federal Border Guard must be brought into line with the more recent constitutional changes. Minister Genscher will shortly be submitting an amendment to the government.

Genscher will also have thorough discussions with the Border Guard so that "his" police force will know exactly what the State wants and expects of it and

the reform congress of the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) is over. The reforms can be put into practice. The congress to discuss the new DGB attracted 430 delegates from the trade unions to Düsseldorf along almost as many guests and journalists. The results of this extraordinary meeting did not justify all the effort.

The organisational form of trade unions in this country has proved successful, Otto Bremer, the strongest man in the DGB, said before the congress. Many other union members are of the same opinion. So why was there talk of DGB reform?

Discussion on reform did not start at the DGB congress of May 1969 where this subject threatened to overwhelm the agenda.

They hope that the State, Ten years previously Georg Leber, then head of the construction workers' union, had spoken to the fifth DGB State, among them the Federal Congress in Stuttgart and defined the Guard, as Minister Genscher did.

Chancellor Willy Brandt did in his speech to the Border Guard, "This DGB and its Federal executive," he stated, "will be incapable of pursuing a consistent policy unless we demand as

But it remains doubtful whether as it does not have the necessary authority and has to throw a hurried strong Border Guard can be sold to the unions after every word it is a clear statement about the DGB's defined role.

As long as the Federal Border Guard carries out the duties of a Federal force without being able to be strengthened as the central organisation of all trade unions so that it can become politically more powerful or

Taking over other duties, such as nationwide military police, basically, reform of the DGB centres around the question of how the body can be strengthened as the central organisation of all trade unions so that it can become politically more powerful or

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to do so as compensation, it is easy to draw up laws to satisfy the moral and political demands of soldiers for balanced personnel treatment in a democracy.

The way would also be cleared for greater justice in the armed forces. The chance that often decides whether a person is conscripted or not has done a lot to contribute to the disinclination toward doing armed service.

Nobody will underestimate the technical difficulties involved in solving the various parts of the tax burden. The conscientious objection may be traced to the recognition that modern European war is no longer a battle between knights but a military form of mutual extermination.

The period during which a person is freed from paying taxes need not necessarily be the same as the time he is in the reserves. How people want to serve yet are not recruited is treated?

But really all these questions are answered during the course of the main point to be recognised when discussing the problem of a defence contribution to external security that the contribution to external security can take a number of forms.

Military service too must be a special type of defence tax. At the same time it must be freed from the military service is a *levée en masse*.

The old idea of the indispensable nature of the citizen to be protected by the financial contribution of the individual in preserving the common good.

Everyone pays for our external security by paying taxes. Those who do military service in addition are taking over further burdens.

Starting from the fact that everyone has to pay taxes and that events do not force everyone to do military service, a person cannot fail to come to the

TRADE UNIONS

Old DGB draws up new statute

Handelsblatt
DIE WIRKUNGSZETZUNG
Industrieblatt

whether it is sufficient to strengthen its affiliated members.

The newly drafted statute adopted at the Düsseldorf congress does not provide a clear answer to this question. At any rate, the DGB did not become stronger at the expense of the individual unions. That could not be expected.

Opening the congress, DGB Chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter said: "We cannot strengthen the DGB without the unions surrendering some of their independence. Or to put it another way, if the unions surrender some of their independence, the DGB will be strengthened and that will strengthen us all, even the individual unions."

The applause at this point was superfluous. The question was not mentioned again during the subsequent discussion.

The commission responsible for drawing up a new statute consisted of members of the sixteen unions and the DGB. Chancellor Willy Brandt did in his speech to the Border Guard, "This DGB and its Federal executive," he stated, "will be incapable of pursuing a consistent policy unless we demand as

But the problem is not authority alone. Basically, reform of the DGB centres around the question of how the body can be strengthened as the central organisation of all trade unions so that it can become politically more powerful or

Centralisation was a subject of violent discussion in union ranks during 1968 and 1969 and caused the downfall of one well-known trades union official.

Kurt Giehfeldt, then the deputy leader of the postal workers union and a candidate for the post of DGB Chairman, was one of the last supporters of centralisation within the DGB.

He had made his candidature for the post of DGB Chairman dependent on the condition that his line was followed. But that was the eventual reason for his defeat. Helmut Oskar Vetter became DGB Chairman.

This second most important body in the trade union movement will be important in future, which is tantamount to a stricter coordination of trade union policy.

Trade Unions

Membership at the end of 1970
6,712,547 members divided among
the following unions (in 1,000s)

Artists' Union	14
Agricultural workers	16
Leather workers	12
Education and teaching staff	120
Woodworkers	130
Printers and associated workers	145
Banking, trade and insurance workers	150
Catering workers	224
Toxline workers	303
Post office employees	301
Miners	302
Railway staff	310
Building workers	310
Workers in the chemical industries	310
Public service workers	371
Metallworkers	223

But this is the case, one of the main concerns in future will be to help increase the strength of one union or another. The best way to achieve this is by merging smaller unions into a joint organisation. This subject was brought up by DGB Chairman Vetter right at the beginning of the congress and was also mentioned in the subsequent discussion.

The strength of the metalworkers union delegation at the Düsseldorf congress is one reason why an important resolution was not accepted.

The Statute Commission proposed that representatives of the DGB executive should attend meetings of the main bodies of the affiliated unions.

The metalworkers union considered this to be interference in its own internal

DGB Düsseldorf congress demands

At its extraordinary congress in Düsseldorf the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) demanded a continuation of the policy of domestic reform.

The DGB stated that the government should link its moves for greater price stability with a long-term guarantee of full employment.

The DGB also demanded:

- Measures to tighten up the law governing competition;
- A law on of laws governing rented premises, building and land;
- Economic growth based on a balanced credit, fiscal and budgetary policy;
- Tax reform and;
- Effective redistribution of wealth in favour of the worker by transferring a proportion of profits to an independent fund.

affairs: With its own 130-man delegation (out of a total of 430) and the support of the construction workers union the metalworkers managed to block the proposal.

Trade union reform was a continual process, Heinz Oskar Vetter said. The new statute was only a beginning. Nobody knew, for sure what was to come next. If the unions wanted to re-examine their position in society and become more attractive and convincing for workers, they should do that on the basis of the old statute, Vetter said. The new statute was no reason for an ideological change.

Eberhard Starosta (Handelsblatt, 17 May 1971)



The DGB congress in Düsseldorf

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

■ THE STAGE

Dragons on the boards

Occasions where a dictator is at times impotent and at others anything but and then has to castrate himself in order to liberate himself are all too rare in modern dictatorships, it must be agreed!

This is the monkey-business, the showy effects of a rather mad and audacious show. But this is precisely the tenor of Wolf Biermann's grossly inflated first piece for the stage.

And *Der Dra-Dra, die grosse Drachenöttershau* (The Dra-Dra, the great dragon slaying show) by the German Democratic Republic's minstrel would have remained mere bloated polit-propaganda had it not been for the directing of Hansgünther Heyne at the first performance of the play at the Munich Kammerspiele. (This carried itself the right to call itself the premiere by being put on just half an hour before the performance in Wiesbaden.)

Almost simultaneously two other stages in Munich were embroiled with two other dragons. The Nationaltheater opera was staging Paul Dessau's *Lancelot*, an operatic version of the corresponding political dragon fairy-tale by Jürgen Schwarz. And the workshop at the Karlsruherspiele was putting on Richard Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen* without Wagner's music and distorted and de-mythologised into its historical-political traits by Ulrich Heising and Christian Enzensberger.

This filled the evening with comedy and fulfilled the expectations that must have been held of it. It was a theatrical parody of an opera and very delightful despite all its serious intentions.

On the other hand at the Bayrisches Staatsoper the proceedings were truly tedious as a result of the attempt to bring the political musical fairytales back into line by making it as stylised and aesthetic as possible.

At roughly the same time there was yet another extreme case to be recorded; this time in Stuttgart. There, Martin Walser

SONNTAGSBLATT

lifted his voice for the sixth time as a dramatist and made himself heard. *Ein Kinderspiel* (Child's play) was the title, but for those who were watching and listening it was anything but.

Much greater demands were made. There had to be acrobatic awareness. This was a piece for the theatre that did not want to submit to theatrical rules and regulations. It concerned itself as hypothetically and realistically as possible with political problems in order to get behind this facade and find opportunities for political and revolutionary effects.

For many people this quickly became an evening of misunderstandings or a complete waste of an evening in total ineffectuality.

Is all of this educational? Political theatre - centring around generally revealed theatrical impotence? In some cases it seemed too stupid, in others too arty-crafty, sometimes too tiring, sometimes too limited and dogmatic! One comes to know the poles of such dialectics gradually sufficiently well. One has got to know in the meantime long, long ago and perhaps better than ever the advantages and disadvantages of joining the bandwagon of the more ideological or more aesthetic principles.



Hans Volk as the Dragon in Wolf Biermann's *Dra-Dra*

(Photo: Hannelore Voigt)

As a result it is possible to shake off the cramped feelings and say to oneself more calmly: something is left in the air on this side of the footlights if it is not carried off with political equanimity on the other side of the footlights.

This fact is underlined by all four performances in question. Involvement can be inventive. It can, as in the case of Dessau, lead to a mania for inventiveness. The dragon does not grunt and roar, hiss and threaten with a Stentorian voice even though the hero Lancelot approaches him on a magic carpet with the massive sword of the working classes drawn and ready.

The tyrant falls in many forms, losing its head and shedding its scales miraculously on to the stage floor. It is at the feet of the people who would easily be led by another demagogic dragon, but which in the course of time (and in the course of the fairy-tale story) begins to believe in the wonderful weapon it has created. Is this socialist optimism?

It seems as if the Munich production under the direction of the Czech Václav Kálik wanted to skate around this to a certain extent, it moved lightly and in the grey tones of generalisation against all kinds of abhorrence of fascism.

In so doing it probably lost that fantasy aspect that appeared so folklorish and so sensually pleasurable at the premiere of the opera in East Berlin at the end of 1969. Naivety, even socialist naivety, can be gripping.

This is something that is really lacking as far as Biermann is concerned. His *Dra-Dra* is clumsy in its hypercriticism of both extremes, the Capitalist and the Stalinist dragon. One can recognise everything about it clearly, too clearly, and feels that one is being led around by the nose, to say the least. So the confirmation before the eyes of the tyrant, which here hangs over the scene as a technical monster and is murderous with it becomes a confirmation aria with all shades and ranges of voice. Attacks on the lusting after power and suppression are expressed in hard-hitting songs and ballads.

And the dragon sneezes and snorts in a heap of rubbish, leftovers from the consumer society.

This ideology in tumult, so to speak, which tries to resolve itself into a kind of egot-proprietta. This gave the impression that the piece was politically speaking trying hard to gasp for breath number by number and comes out exploding with a violent snort.

The Wagnerian dragon, on the other hand, sleeps, drinks the occasional beer and sleeps again in its lair which it has made in a mining-company's lorry.

In this case Fafner is meant to represent the lazy life of a bourgeois



A scene from *Melusine* at Schwetzinger Festspiele

(Photo: Ludwig Bösch)

Festivals plus the depths

No sooner had Maurizio Kagel's *Operatic world with his work* than pony became the most cultural activity. The grinding of municipal and state theatres keeps the operation flowing but it is towards the end of another season of festivals in one

Youth theatres are facing a crisis, their position is being questioned and there is considerable confusion about their role and aims, even amongst these people

for the theatres.

There is the Rüdiger Festival and the Wiesbaden festival evening.

Melusine fits into this picture

so-called (two part) Schweizer

festival. There is a tendency to

hand towards Restoration and

operas are performed in the

Schlosstheater. On the other hand

supposed to be a contrast

work and the place in which

performed for each communi-

ated work which is intended

the development of new open-

Arbeit Reimann's *Melusine* is the

blossoming stage fairy-tale which

discovered psychology. Folk

premiere of the play in 1956 it

that it demanded to be set to

should follow the example of the

predecessors in Schweizer

theatre.

Arbeit Reimann's *Melusine* is the

play by Ivan Goll in the

Second Youth Theatre Festival.

The Festival motto simplified the issue

somewhat by placing two opposing alter-

atives in a direct either-or relationship -

"Training for a Critical Awareness or an

Uncritical Consumer Attitude."

The motto seems to express a be-

ligerent attitude. Perhaps this is ne-

cessary to stop people taking the easy

way out, shrugging their shoulders and

saying: "What's all the fuss? The main

thing is that children enjoy their visits to

the theatre."

This was how the head of a youth

theatre in Bonn defended his poor quality

play *The Puppetplayer's Secret*. He was

probably at a loss for better arguments.

At first it had been proposed to stage

Henkel's *Eisenzwischen* but these plans had

to be dropped as it was shortly coming to

one of the major theatres in the city.

A wishy-washy puppetplay on the

one hand and Henkel's hard tunnel

laborious on the other show how extreme

the contrast can be at a single theatre.

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It is beautiful and very plausible in its broader theatrical traits but cannot over a long period put over the obtrusive parody of Wagner, the libertines, as stupid and idiotic.

Its rants include mainly men of literature whose plots are undisputed. There are writers such as Rich Küstner, Hans Erich Nossack, Mano Sperber, Herbert Kestan, Friedrich Torberg, Martin Walser, Siegfried Lenz and Heinrich Böll.

It also includes classical philologists such as Wolfgang Schadewaldt and Bruno Snell among its members.

But many of the Academy's members are the great men of yesterday and are only ever given incidental mention in today's literary discussions.

That is the dilemma of all academies and it is one of their functions to create a place of refuge for older writers. But this is all that the Darmstadt academy wishes to achieve. Do the academicians want to immortalise themselves as a group of illustrious literary grandees?

An academy of language and literature whose very name proclaims the historical magnitude of its members certainly has the right to apply a strict stick to new applications for membership.

But the Academy's exclusivity becomes farcical when reputable young authors are refused membership. That happened twice at the recent spring congress in Munich.

In Stuttgart this all seemed too metaphysical and had little visual effect despite Alfred Kirchner's work. When the call for agitation came at the end early enough this seemed too contrived for many of the audience.

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Dietmar N. Schmidt (DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSBLATT, 9 May 1971)

Gabriele Wohmann was not accepted and Martin Gregor-Dellin did not obtain the necessary majority. The second case may not be all that remarkable but the example of Gabriele Wohmann is typical.

Few authors have been as productive as she has in recent years and few other works have been read so attentively as those of Gabriele Wohmann.

Kurt Sontheimer chaired the group and skilfully called attention to the varying evaluation of historical observation by the discussion team.

The team included literary scientists

Hans Robert Jaus of Konstanz and

Eberhard Lämmer of Heidelberg, Bielefeld linguist Harald Weinrich, Walter

Manfred Leier

(DIE WELT, 10 May 1971)

Children's theatre discussed at Munich Festival

Theatre directors, playwrights, educationalists and a surprising number of students lectured about, discussed and saw plays and companies from throughout the Federal Republic.

They saw ten plays in all, including the two Munich productions *Oder Schleifer auf etwas bis es kaputt ist* and *Tut was ihr wollt*, which revealed the many possibilities of playing to children or at least give some indication of what could be done.

It shows openly and in play the way that drama originates and the fact that people assume roles only to cast them off after the performance.

The play is unsentimental and direct, providing documentary material to illustrate the penal system and conditions facing young offenders.

It is significant that the main action of the play is provided by a boy from a good, though broken home who runs away and turns to crime. The judge passes a relatively mild sentence, pointing out that the boy will find his way back into society thanks to his home and background.

Pit Meyer, one of the authors of the play, says, "That is a sort of wishful thinking. We would all have liked to have a home like this." The only thing that needs to be added are the words "at least".

Experiments like this are important, however imperfect they may be, as they suggest the future possibilities of a youth theatre that is not content to remain the traditional-style theatre of education.

A Göttingen production showed that this does not mean that only problems should be dealt with. What would the fun in theatre-going if that were the case?

Tom Sawyer was the name of the play and Wolfgang Wiens' version strayed the adventure behind the story and attempted to capture the fluent, natural language.

The production was carried out with such zeal that it confirmed the fact that plays did not need to be socially relevant to represent good theatre.

Ingrid Sodenfaden

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 May 1971)

the barriers between theatre and audience by means of concentration, noise and aggression.

The cabaret programme of the Munich apprentices is something quite different. It is direct and completely lacking art and artificially.

With satiric items such as the "Song of the Good Apprentice" the group introduces social problems that no other author has yet got around to however hard he may have tried.

Another cause for consternation was the performance of *Was nun?* (What now?), a play written by young offenders for a competition run by a Dortmund theatre.

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■ EDUCATION

Interschul exhibition shows the school of the future

The complete school learning console contained a television screen, a film projection screen, headphones, a microphone, switchboard, writing space and chair all done up in a bright orange-coloured streamlined egg-shaped plastic mould.

This exhibit, looking like something out of a science fiction film, was the most attractive gimmick of all at the Third International School and Learning Aid Exhibition (Interschul for short) being held in Dortmund's Westfalenhalle.

Visitors were being shown "School at Work" in the "ideal" section of this largely educational exhibition which is always held along with a number of specialist conferences.

In the commercial section 442 firms from ten countries showed what is now being used in schools of what will be used in the near future.

One practical innovation is dust-free chalk showing that there is still a demand for blackboards even in our computer age.

Learning aids of yesteryear were also on show. There were old wall maps showing the "Waves of Settlers into the Land of the Prussians" and other items that are not actually calculated to gladden the hearts of either visitors or exhibitors from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The main subject of the third Interschul was the comprehensive school of the future which will be used both

mornings and afternoons and make great use of media and educational technology. Proposals for solving problems raised by the all-day comprehensive school in the fields of building technology, school meals and educational administration must have been the centre of interest.

Interschul showed practical education in a large room enabling traditional class teaching as well as the tuition of small or larger groups. Light sliding doors fitted with special sound-proofing allow teachers to divide the room up as they wish and it can be done in a jiffy!

In schools lasting well into the afternoon pupils must be given a warm meal providing them with the right type of nutrition.

The exhibition showed canteens and the equipment necessary to prepare the deep-frozen meals that will probably be supplied to schools. It is already in common use at factories.

There was also a whole series of menus consisting of deep-frozen foods. People still have some reservations about this type of catering and their prejudices must be overcome.

With schools being organised into school centres, reforms are also necessary in educational administration. Grades are already written by computer in many places.

But schools often lack what has long been part of the technological scenery even in small firms. Hartwig Sulzberger (Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 May 1971)



A learning cubicle displayed at the Dortmund exhibition equipped with headphones and a projection screen.

Bavaria sets up new Educational Institute

This September a new Bavarian State Institute of Education employing 34 specialists and a further staff of 180 people with some experience of teaching will start working out syllabuses for all types of schools from the primary school to the high school.

The Bavarian Ministry of Education and Culture - headed by a Christian Socialist - has ensured the Institute that it will be completely independent and enjoy full "scientific freedom".

The new research institute at Munich will always keep a close eye on educational practice that is to be carried out with the Max Planck Institute of Educational Research in Berlin. This code leads to the life-long production of enzymes in the cell. While the various tissues and organs are developing, the information is restricted to certain areas containing the functional information.

When cells divide, the necessary information is released during the time it takes for the formation of the new cell.

Specific organic cells such as liver cells rarely divide. Heart muscle cells and nerve cells never divide. After maturing they attend solely and uninterruptedly to their particular function in the organism.

The inherited information in the nucleus is provided by deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a complicated double-strand helix of molecules linked with various specific protein bodies.

The two strands form a nucleo-protein complex producing the chromatin in the chromosome in both active and inactive state. DNA areas that are not needed are put out of operation, so to speak, by allocating them to the cells that are no

longer capable of division - the cells that therefore cause the ageing process.

This blockade can be breached in the biologically active DNA areas if the relevant ribonucleic acid messenger is given the information that the metabolism is to continue.

The protein groups in the chromatin - histones - obviously hold together the rather unstable DNA double-strand while the blockade may be carried out by proteins lacking histone.

As age increases the functioning of the provision of information necessary for the cellular metabolism declines. The nucleo-proteins that were once flexible and accepted the information if need be become less mobile and finally die.

In this way the inactive DNA area gradually extends over areas that were previously biologically active. The cell thus gradually loses the basis for its metabolism and finally dies.

This process shows a decisive primary mechanism of growing old which may appear even earlier if the physiological function of an organ or group of cells is not needed.

That would concur with the old medical belief that appropriate physical and mental training is still the best medicine for old age. A person only needs to begin early enough and do the exercises regularly.

Werner Pfeiffer (Kleiner Nachrichten, 27 April 1971)

Suitable exercise still best antidote against ageing

burdens placed upon it do not result from the multiplication of heart muscle cells. Instead the individual muscle fibres become longer and thicker and the heart muscle cells larger.

The original simple chromosome content of the nucleus probably causes a certain amount of cell enlargement.

Along with the metabolic need, the nucleus also meets the simultaneously increased demands for genetic information. The nucleus doubles the quantity of DNA - exactly how is not known - and so increases the quantity of information.

The heart muscle always functions and so cannot afford cell division as the cells would then not be available where they are particularly needed.

Because of the work involved in their profession many doctors are unable to find time to keep abreast of developments by attending congresses or studying medical journals.

Things are now to take a turn for the better. Medicoloc, a subsidiary of the Ullstein publishing company, has now developed a further education programme for doctors that can be studied at home.

Special equipment enables doctors to see colour films via a television screen. These films of new medical developments can be repeated as often as the doctor wishes. No congress or journal can offer him this. He and his patients benefit.

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One dentist said, "There could be no better introduction to these subjects. Everyone has the time to attend this sort of further training course."

It seems as if the cassette further training programme could prove how interested a doctor or dentist is in his subject. (WELT am SONNTAG, 2 May 1971)

TV training for dentists

Patients never know until after treatment whether doctors or dentists or whether they visit will use antiquated methods or whether they have kept pace with the most recent developments in their subject.

Medical associations state that doctors must attend further training courses but no check is made to ensure they do.

Because of the work involved in their profession many doctors are unable to find time to keep abreast of developments by attending congresses or studying medical journals.

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Mini-shocks cure inflammation

For the past three years six doctors have been using a method developed by their Stuttgart colleague, Dr Riemüller, to kill the pain of patients suffering from phlebitis, varicose veins and piles.

The method - ion displacement in an electrical field - led to success in ninety per cent of the cases and should therefore become a serious rival to painkilling tablets.

Dr Riemüller developed the method after observing that inflammation was always accompanied by an accumulation of cations at the source of the complaint.

A low-tension current of 0.5 milliamperes causes the accumulation to disperse from the painful area and within ten minutes leads to clear and lasting relief.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 8 May 1971)

Camera traces stomach cancer

A small camera to trace stomach cancer was one of the new devices introduced to doctors during the Diagnostics Week in Munich. The camera can trace cancer even in its early stages.

Professor Heinkel of Stuttgart said that the technique could be learned in a number of hours and was little bother for the patient.

The process only lasts a few minutes and a doctor can easily use the apparatus on a home visit. The doctor can later examine the film at leisure and if necessary ask specialist advice.

The gastro-camera can discover irregularities in the mucous membrane of the stomach that could be cancer. Previous methods could not always recognise these irregularities.

(Hannoversche Presse, 8 May 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Computer aids Munich hospital administration

arrange all the data in the central records department of the hospital.

The Institute of Medical Data Processing in Munich - headed by Professor Heinz-Joachim Lange - is currently building up a basic information system in a Munich hospital.

Computers can now be used in the medical field. The conditions of use, the first experiments and future possibilities were discussed in fifty seminars that ran simultaneously.

At first special electronic brains should take over routine work, thus allowing doctors and staff to attend to more important matters. This step is made necessary by the annual twenty per cent increase of analytic data in hospital laboratories.

Simple computers are already used in several intensive care units to provide a constant control on the condition of critically ill patients.

In future they will sort through all the data emanating from laboratories and electrocardiogram centres, calculate the results, test their reliability and then

the I. Number as it is called identifies

the patient in the basic information centre containing all data about previous treatment, diagnoses and risk factors such as an allergy towards certain types of drugs.

If, with the help of the I. number issued at the time of admission, it is found that his files are available in the basic information centre, the data appear on a screen and can be noted immediately.

This system of information should allow the doctor treating the patient to find out his past medical history more easily, more quickly and more thoroughly.

Doctors in Munich believe that this method could also help diagnosis. Teams have already been set up at some hospitals to this end.

At the beginning of the congress Professor Rudolf Zenker, the Munich heart surgeon, stated that medicine could only develop further in conjunction with technology.

But he also pointed out the present limits. Patients should not be dependent on technology alone, he said. Though medicine is becoming increasingly more technical and more rationalised, doctors must still be the controlling factor.

Karl Stankevitz (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 May 1971)

THE ECONOMY

Stabilisation takes first place in Bonn's policies

Once again the government has worked out a programme for stabilisation of inflation-hit prices, and this time under the most dramatic circumstances. The main success of previous measures is that they have prevented the present crisis from becoming even worse than it is.

It is impossible to prove the point, but presumably prices would have risen even more rapidly if Bonn had not revalued in 1969, and if the programme of more careful budgeting had not been introduced in the early days of 1970 and the supplementary tax on incomes had not been implemented.

This is the fourth occasion since the SPD/FDP coalition took over in Bonn that it has been necessary to introduce currency stabilisation measures, in order to bring industrial developments under control and check the erosion of the value of the Mark.

Whether these measures will lead to their intended goal is something that only time will tell. All that we can be certain of is that the leadership of the Social Democrat party, probably with an eye to setbacks in provincial assembly elections, and under the guiding hand of Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has succeeded in passing forward the claim to precedence of stabilisation.

In the summer of 1970 the watchword was still: one economic policy must be rearmmed. The taxpayer found himself faced with a heavier burden so that the central government, freed of the task of braking the economy, could finally pay more attention to the domestic reforms it had promised. Alex Möller, who was then Finance Minister, put forward a hundred-million-Mark budget.

Bonn committed to fixing Mark parity eventually

No one is likely to claim that the agreements made in Brussels recently about currency policies are the last word in wisdom. In addition there is the fact that French expectations, especially

have not found any echo in Bonn.

When it comes to judging the decision to float the Mark it is of major importance — as was maintained in Paris from the outset — that there should be a duty to return to the old parity.

It is hard to understand why Bonn has not stated this unequivocally from the start. Karl Klasen, President of the Bundesbank, has expressly pointed out the duty this country has to the difficulties that are involved with it.

There is a temptation to ask in fact why the experiment of floating the Mark has been tried at all. What is the sense of this kind of intermezzo and how will it be possible to achieve a return to the old parity?

With the freeing of the Mark's parity the Bonn government has surrendered all influences to market forces. But developments on the free market, however, are now subject to the sovereign influence of the Bundesbank if it should so wish. It has room for manoeuvre with a reserve of currency exchange unmatched anywhere else in the world.

With this at its disposal it could steer the ship in any direction it wished. So, from the technical point of view it is clear that the Bundesbank has to set up the necessary conditions for fixing the parity of the Mark back at its previous level.

(Münchner Merkur, 12 May 1971)

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Criticism on a large scale that was levelled against the Finance Minister at that time seems in retrospect to have been quite justified when measured against the hindsight of the decisions taken by the Cabinet recently. Thrift motivated by economic requirements is again at the top of the list of priorities. Attempts to stabilise prices have topped reforming zeal from its top position.

Another factor that has had to take a back seat is the guarantee of full employment. It is true that Chancellor Brandt never specifically said that this was an unquestioned right of every citizen of this country. He called it a maxim of his government.

As a result of this there came the hesitation to take steps that would cool the overheated industrial sector and the level of prices, since every such measure would have involved the risk of an economic setback which would increase in direct proportion to the lengths to which the development had progressed.

Now even Willy Brandt is having to accept that efforts to stabilise prices will probably lead to the economy going into a faster decline. There is no other interpretation that can be put on his agreement that the Mark should be floated. Free parity will almost certainly have to be followed by official revaluation although the European Economic Community is most concerned to prevent this happening.

Theoretically making it more difficult to sell exports and making imports cheaper should lead to a decline in sales and a cutback in profits for companies in this country. They would be forced to make more careful calculations. Trade unions would have to be content with more modest increases in wages and salaries.

Now that concordial action has proved a failure the Economic Affairs Minister obviously sees no other opportunity for cutting or checking the enormous increases in labour costs.

This is still the main reason for price increases. Even if they had not led to a flood of hot dollars into the Federal Republic prices would not have been able to remain stable since companies were burdened with outlandish increases in costs which they passed on and pass on wherever possible in the form of increased prices.

In the turmoil of the international

The Mark's progress

The Mark faces its fourth parity alteration. Since currency reform in 1948 the Mark has once been devalued and twice revalued. This is a brief history of the currency in the Federal Republic:

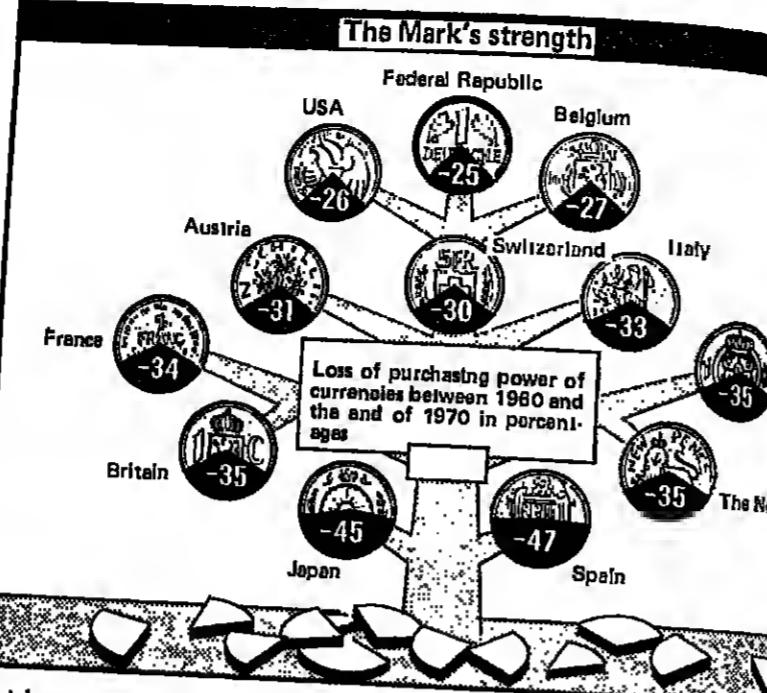
21 June 1948: Currency reform — Reichsmark replaced by the Mark.

20 September 1949: Following devaluation of sterling the Mark is devalued from 3.33 to the dollar to 4.20 to the dollar be reckoned to 19 September.

4 May 1953: West German businessmen are allowed to hold currency accounts in which incoming foreign exchange is logged.

1 December 1954: International payments are made easier by extended free convertibility.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 May 1971)



Editorial attitude of the French and the EEC Commission.

Presumably, however, the real EEC crisis is still to come. If it should prove impossible to bring the Mark back to its old parity against the dollar and if the Dutch guilder and the Belgian franc should prove that they too are ripe for revaluation, the parity among EEC currencies would have to be reviewed.

Once again this would be a tremendous trial of strength. It is something that seems to be almost impossible to avoid after the upvaluation of the Swiss franc and the Austrian schilling.

The effectiveness of Bonn's stabilisation programme hangs from the decision whether the Mark will finally and definitely have to be revalued or not.

In the main Karl Schiller wanted to give himself a means of exercising pressure on both sides of industry when he floated the Mark and open the door for an eventual revaluation.

Theoretically making it more difficult to sell exports and making imports cheaper should lead to a decline in sales and a cutback in profits for companies in this country. They would be forced to make more careful calculations. Trade unions would have to be content with more modest increases in wages and salaries.

Nevertheless as was stressed at the annual general meeting of the association of pencil manufacturers in this country, held in Nuremberg, most pencil producers are expecting "a more difficult economic situation."

According to the association turnover on the domestic pencil market in 1970 increased by 4.5 million Marks to a total of 57.5 million. Exports were increased by 3.8 million to 60.7 million Marks.

Total turnover is according to statistics issued by the association up in value by 10.9 per cent. On the domestic and export markets, however, there was a decline in actual numerical sales in 1970. On the other hand there was a large increase in the value of imports which reached 1.9 million Marks as compared with 900,000 Marks last year.

BUSINESS

Colour television sales continue to flag

After the Olympic Games in 1972 the second television channel, ZDF, plans to transmit its complete programme in colour, according to the director-general of ZDF, Herr Holzamer. The first launch, ARD, will almost certainly keep up with ZDF or catch up with it.

This will be the completion of a development for the television stations which began in 1967 with the broadcast of four hours of colour television each on the first and second channels.

At the moment about 80 per cent of broadcasts on both are in colour. But the greater number of television viewers has not yet taken advantage of this service although they have to pay the bill for the additional costs of colour transmissions. These are considerable. A colour pro-

duction costs about one third more to make than a conventional black-and-white transmission. For nine out of ten viewers this is wasted money. They have not wanted nor been able to get themselves a colour set.

On 1 January 1971 of the total of 16.7 million licensed sets in the Federal Republic the number of colour sets was estimated to be 1.5 million.

There were about 180,000 colour sets stored in warehouses at the beginning of the year and the largest German television set manufacturer, Grundig, will produce only 100,000 colour receivers this year although its factories are geared up to producing 300,000 annually.

Despite these shortcomings the industry does not believe that the low sales figures of recent months are a symptom of a basic slackening off of the market.

It is hoped that in 1971 about 760,000 colour sets will be sold on the domestic market so that by the end of the year more than two million households in the Federal Republic will have a colour set.

The big breakthrough is expected to come with the Olympic Games next year. If the forecasters are to be believed 2.5 million colour sets will be sold before this major event. By 1975 it is forecast that there will be eight million colour sets in use in this country, that is to say fifty per cent of households with television sets will have "gone colour".

It was prophesied many years ago that quite apart from all this optimism prices would not fall for as long as a cheaper solution to the problem of colour tubes had not been found. There is no cheaper alternative waiting for further price reductions.

If industry is to be believed it will be a long wait. There is endless talk about price increases which are unavoidable if increased costs are to be covered. The price level by the end of the year must be a few per cent higher.

The latest development is the 110 degree cathode ray tube which has made it possible to produce more compact sets. They can be about ten centimetres less in depth. By the end of this year about 70 per cent of all colour sets should have this innovation.

On the other hand prices in this country are quite favourable when compared with other European countries. The British television receiver will one day be as favourably priced as black-and-white sets are at the moment.

But Americans, Canadians and the

Japanese pay less today for colour television than we do. Taking into consideration purchasing power a colour set in Canada and the United States costs on average about 1,000 Marks. In Japan it would cost 1,400 Marks.

From the beginning it was the tube for

colour sets which kept their prices high.

The tube can comprise about fifty per

cent of the cost of a set. The precision

that is necessary in producing colour tubes is not essential for black-and-white receivers.

Every one colour tube costs about as much as three monochrome tubes. In addition to this, expenditure on testing is far greater in the case of coloured sets.

Greater complications in the manufacturing of colour sets involve yet another disadvantage. Colour receivers need far more servicing than black-and-white sets which is yet another reason for potential customers to wait before purchasing.

The susceptibility of colour television was the subject of many conversations between retailers and manufacturers at the last radio and television exhibition in Düsseldorf.

Traders complained of the more frequent need for repairs in colour sets which is less of a burden to the industry than the workshops that have to find the source of the failure and build in spare parts. During the guarantee period this has to be done at their own expense. With average trade margins of 31 per cent dealers are being asked too much, they complain.

Despite these shortcomings the industry does not believe that the low sales figures of recent months are a symptom of a basic slackening off of the market.

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It was prophesied many years ago that quite apart from all this optimism prices would not fall for as long as a cheaper solution to the problem of colour tubes had not been found. There is no cheaper alternative waiting for further price reductions.

Back in 1967 a brochure issued by Grundig on this subject said: "It is quite obviously an illusion that colour television receivers will one day be as favourably priced as black-and-white sets are at the moment."

But Americans, Canadians and the

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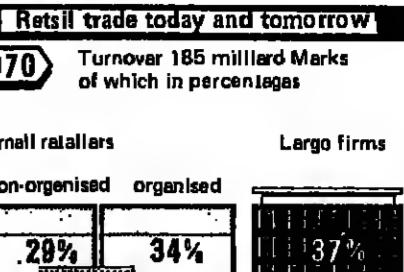
Change and develop in the next few years?

An association for market research in the grain industry in Bonn has been thinking about this. According to the bread research team there will be a tendency for people to eat smaller meals more frequently during the day which will involve a great increase in bread consumption.

As a snack at work meals made with bread and chain-stores are becoming keener all the time. And if the bakers want to hold their position on the market they must invest greater sums both in rationalisation and modernisation programmes.

Furthermore the researchers have established that with the decline in heavy manual labour and the increasing need for mental work the consumption of bread will switch to specific hours in the day. By 1975 the consumer will be wanting more calories at breakfast time and fewer in the evening. The number of snacks in between will increase.

How is bread consumption expected to



Supermarkets take over in food sales

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The number of food retail shops in the Federal Republic is continuing to decline according to the business manager of the central association of retailers in this country, Herr Pernice.

He told journalists in Bonn that in this year up to 1969 a total of 33,000 food retail shops had gone into liquidation. The trend towards larger shops and supermarkets continues.

Turnover in the retail trade in the Federal Republic in 1970 was up by 11.4 per cent on the previous year to a total of 184.5 billion Marks. Turnover in retail food shops alone had increased by 8.2 per cent to 57.6 billion Marks. According to Herr Pernice the net increase in turnover ignoring price increases was 6.5 per cent.

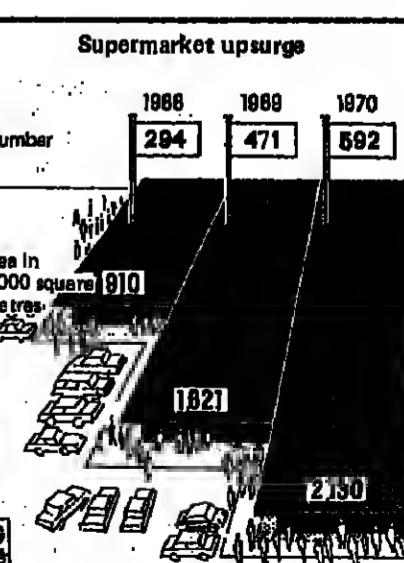
Food retailers had only been able to improve turnover in the case of high quality products. Turnover in cheaper goods had not increased.

Capital investment last year had declined and running costs, particularly for outside staff, had further increased.

The trend towards larger sales units in food retailing is brought about, according to Herr Pernice, by the increasing numbers of items on sale. In the past twenty years a total of four million items had come on the market. Expert estimates claim that this figure will double in the next ten years.

In order to accommodate such a large choice of items it was essential to have larger sales areas. In future extending self-service shops would be of great importance for economic reasons.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 May 1971)



Bread and more bread at Berlin exhibition

Bakers, Herr Schüttar, bakers must today be business men and marketing experts as well.

The competition from self-service shops

and chain-stores is becoming keener all

the time. And if the bakers want to hold

their position on the market they must

invest greater sums both in rationalisation

and modernisation programmes.

Consequently there was more machinery than

bread to be seen at the exhibition in Berlin.

These ranged from tiny dough

kneaders to complete conveyor-belt

bread-manufacturing machines.

The latter in fact looks far more likely to produce

■ TECHNOLOGY

Electronic ear cocked at outer space

The largest radiotelescope in the world was put into operation in an Eifel mountain valley not far from Eifelberg, near Bonn on 12 May. Education and Science Minister Hans Leussink was among those present at the opening ceremony. The parabolic reflector, which can be turned a full circle, is 100 metres (328.1 feet) in diameter. Its 3,000-odd tons of steel were commissioned for the Bonn Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy, headed by Professor Hachenberg, Mezger and Wielebinski. The electronic ear can scan 12,000 million light years and is sensitive enough to register radiation from the point where a satellite lands on the Moon. Its purpose is to size up the universe. How large is it, where are its boundaries, is it curved and is it evenly filled with matter?

Even before reaching the tiny Eifel village of Eifelberg, 25 miles from Bonn, the visitor cannot fail to notice the snow-white outline of the radiotelescope against the dark background of wooded hills.

It appears to sit squat in the valley and there is certainly no way of estimating how large it is. The landscape provides no sure means of comparison.

Not until he reaches the foot of the telescope and gazes sky-high at it does the visitor realise what a massive construction it is.

It consists of a framework of tubular steel, a criss-cross of struts and the 2,352 aluminium sheets that combine to make up the 100-metre diameter of the reflector.

The total surface is more than 9,000 square metres (two and a quarter acres) and the cab at the focal point of the reflector, just above centre, is 98 metres (322 feet) above the ground.

The telescope weighs more than 3,000 tons, the same as fully-fuelled Saturn V rocket ready for a moon shot. It can be rotated on a network of rails, the four corner pylons being mounted on chassis equipped with electronotors.

The telescope takes nine minutes to turn full circle. It is an effortless, hardly perceptible but most impressive procedure. At the same time the reflector bowl has to be tilted ninety degrees. That takes five minutes.

The slow movements of a construction of this size make the onlooker feel slightly giddy, as though the ground he is standing on moves (which, of course, it does).

One has a feeling of participating in the apparent rotation of the heavens and the scanning of the skies. When the gigantic bowl stops one visualises the arrival of fresh and mysterious signals from outer space.

Work in the control room is a little more prosaic. Computers control the device according to mathematical programmes. Curves wobble on oscilloscopes. Pens zig-zag up and down rolls of graph paper. The universe comes through loud and clear in the form of what, to the untrained ear, would seem to be radio interference.

Even so, there is an overwhelming consciousness of being able to listen to and locate invisible worlds beyond the visible galaxies of classical astronomy.

The "interference" bears witness to the outermost outposts of time and place, cosmic formations at the edge of the world.

"No literary genius could have invented a story even a hundredth as fantastic as the sober facts of astronomy that have brought to light," Fred Hoyle, the Cambridge astronomer and writer notes.

The acumen of brilliant theoreticians juggles with spiral nebulae and galaxies, billions and billions of strange suns, red giants, white dwarfs not to mention the latest discoveries brought to light by radioastronomy, pulsars and quasars.

When the first pulsar signals were received it was felt that they might be messages from another civilisation. The pulsars' thunderbolts of radiation have since been identified as a lighthouse effect of a cosmic wind of unimaginably densely-packed matter. A pulsated pellet of pulsar should weigh somewhere in the region of a million tons.

Quasars, on the other hand, are still a mystery. The amount of energy they release is more than the laws of nature known to us can explain. The signals received are the outermost waves of cosmic events that defy the imagination.

The new radiotelescope is certainly being taken into service at a convenient juncture from the point of view of astrophysics and astrophysics research.

For Krupp and MAN, the firms commissioned to build the world's largest fully mobile radiotelescope, the Eifelberg contract represented a welcome challenge.

What they had to build was a steel structure comparable with a towering bridge, heavy and stable enough to withstand raging winds yet at the same



Hans Leussink (centre), Minister for Scientific Affairs, Professor Adolf Böckeler (right), president of the Max Planck Society and Professor Otto Hachenberg, director of the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy were present when the radio telescope was put into operation.

time easily moveable, a gigantic exercise in precision engineering that must run like clockwork.

The reflector bowl is a rotary paraboloid that can only afford to be a fraction off the ideal shape for reception of short waves. In order to ensure reception of two-centimetre waves the reflector must and does stay true to within millimetres and does stay true to within millimetres.

Yet just imagine what happens when a mirror surface the size of a football pitch is tilted. The flexible steel structure is bound to yield to the forces of gravity. The reflector surface is warped.

The structure is so designed that one distortion offsets the other, though, and one paraboloid gives way to another, the aerial being moved to stay at the focal point. The telescope must be capable of precision movement in stormy weather. It must retain its shape at times of day when sunlight warms one side of the reflector while another section is still under frost.

This is the only way to ensure sufficiently precise collection of cosmic radio wave traces at the focal point of the reflector for scientists to be able to draw meaningful conclusions from the amplified and filtered result.

Radioastronomists hope now to be able to probe 12,000 million light years into the universe, a distance in kilometres of 1 plus 23 zeros.

They hope with the aid of the Eifel radiotelescope to reach the edge of the universe and come up against the final riddles of the beginning of matter.

The Volkswagen Foundation made a grant of 28.6 million Marks towards the cost of constructing the Eifel radiotelescope. The project took seven years to complete and is the largest individual

enterprise ever to be financed by the foundation.

The site was donated by the North Rhine-Westphalia and special finance programmes the government finances fifty per cent expenditure of the Max Planck's independent research association.

will run the telescope.

Eifelberg will also be the station for reception of data from Helios, the US-Federal Republic probe. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science has financed tracking to the tune of an additional million Marks so far. *Ernst Reuter*

Monteblatt, 23 April

Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



7,000 private aircraft registered

At the end of last year 7,318 aircraft were registered in the U.S.A., a surprising number considering the number of airports at their disposal.

They included 3,311 powered aircraft, 126 helicopters, 356 unpowered gliders and one airship. According to State Secretary Börner, the Federal Ministry of Transport, there are 550 airstrips to choose from.

In addition to the twelve major airports there are roughly 150 smaller ones, the remainder being glider strips and open airstrips.

Herr Börner stresses that a number of smaller airports are commercially less but have short runways and are linked to the network of major and domestic routes.

Monteblatt, 23 April

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Since 1958 more than a thousand accidents of this kind have been recorded. Five aircraft, including three Starfighters, have crashed. One pilot has died and fifteen been injured, some gravely. In the crashes seven buildings have sustained severe structural damage and one house in Bad Meinberg was razed to the ground.

Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 July 1971

■ DRUGS

Heidelberg's shaky attempt to aid drug addicts

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Heidelberg in May is, as far as the tourists are concerned, everything the travel brochures promised. It is a stopping-off point for European travellers, Romantic and rather kitschy.

But Heidelberg in May can be other things. It can be the culminating point for a number of clapped-out young people who seek their salvation in LSD, hashish or heroin.

For at least two-hundred people — according to unofficial estimates — this sweet and beautiful city can be the end of the road. If these young addicts, the fixers and mainliners cannot be helped in time they are gones — beat up, clapped out.

No. 20 Brunnengasse is the headquarters of "Release", the society for the fight against drug addiction. Opposite a long wall in a broken down old brick street there is no entrance, a few patches of coloured paint on the walls and the debris of building work.

These three storeys were once the offices of the *Heidelberg Tageblatt*. Three storeys testifying to the building atrocities perpetrated by earlier generations. Everything that stands, lies or moves in No. 20 Brunnengasse has an air of improvisation about it. It is bright and gay, but seems to have come about by accident. The air is hippiesque and underground — here is the unconventional subculture of the seventies.

Mattresses are spread out on the floors. Disused partition walls from a Heidelberg chain-store have found a use, old bricks are used as bedsides tables. Two blocks of stone and a pane of glass form a collectable; and there are the tools — a large esbitray, candles, matches, clay pipes. And there is a small lump of something brown in colour and smelling spicy. It is said to be Red Lebanon.

Nearby there is a washing-machine attended by a pale-faced girl who takes in the washing.

"Join us?" asks Pascal who was present at the French student riots in 1968 as he hands me a joint filled with Red Lebanon, with hashish, or as it is succinctly called in the junkie jargon "Schei" (Crap).

Pascal is different from Hansi. He has never been a fixer. Hansi has the hunched shoulders and fluttery eyes that are so common among people in Brunnengasse. He brings out the apocalyptic force of the statement made by Henk Hentschel: "If the fixers don't get any help, they snuff it."

Hentschel is a filmmaker and he has filmed the "scene", the "abgefuckt" fixers, the dealers who push Schei, speed and other stuff at the Melanie in Heidelberg to flipped out addicted bodies from Stuttgart, Rautlingen, Heilbronn, Hamburg and Pari.

He wanted to help, so he helped and is still helping and along with young doctor Dietmar Höhne he founded Release in Heidelberg. This is the only house of this kind in Baden-Württemberg. The original idea came from New York and London and has already been followed in Frankfurt and Hamburg.

Release sets out to release addicts from the deadly addiction to narcotics. It tries to bring back those who are physically dependent on the heroin or morphine job to the world of the living.

But this is something that the psychiatric departments in the Federal state

hospitals want to do and the local government claims that its facilities are adequate for conquering the problems of addicts and addiction.

In fact, however, the head of the Heidelberg University psychiatric clinic, Professor Ritter von Beeyer, has announced the capitulation of conventional institutions of this kind. And Dr Auffmann, a psychiatrist, a member of the penal commission in Stuttgart sees Release as the only alternative to addiction since all previous attempts to beat it — particularly the work of psychiatrists — has failed.

According to Dr Auffmann this is inevitable since there are insufficient psychoanalysts in this country. With regard to the situation in Stuttgart it is striking how much of an exception this is. Psychiatrists in the Federal state capital already have waiting lists that take between one and two years to clear.

Release in Heidelberg has been existing and improvising every day anew for about six months and its success figures would make any orthodox psychiatrist green with envy. Between fifty and seventy per cent of former fixers do not revert to their old habits after leaving Release. But almost all mainliners who are treated in hospitals go back to the needle.

These figures may excuse some scepticism and Release itself admits that not all people it has helped who revert to their old ways have been entered on their lists. But there is everything in favour of release because it is the only alternative and in the choices of two evils it is the lesser.

The fact is that an amazing number of official drug advisory centres in our cities, including Heidelberg, have been shut after a short while as quickly as possible since they have just not been used by addicts. The other side of the coin is the house at No. 20 Brunnengasse which has about forty members at the moment, including a few girls, two children and a three-week-old baby. Each day it has to turn people away because it is filled to overflowing. Initiation is simple. The only people who can be taken in are fixers who want to give up voluntarily.

Quite apart from the fact that this amount of insight on the part of bureaucracy is a novelty it must be emphasised that this attitude is therapeutically important.

As far as the law is concerned Release enjoys a de facto status as protected territory. When the police make one of their frequent swoops on hashish smokers in the Rhine and Neckar areas one address at which they make no call is No. 20 Brunnengasse.

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Because of the lack of money it has been impossible to fully equip the workshops, in which the former fixers learn a trade. And the fact which will help fixers in debt in the planning stage.

Closely observed the Heidelberg release centre is something of a paradise. In our society it will always be a semi-legal institution and will remain a many a stumbling block. For the fixers it is a safe haven.

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They are withdrawn from the drugs with amorphous and valium injections and if there is considered to be mental need for it with hashish. It is important that former fixers from Release should find somewhere suitable to live and a confidant with whom they can spend 24 hours a day.

There is some doubt about whether people from Release can be rehabilitated even 18 months or two years after treatment there. The main group of people who are susceptible to drugs is made up of rather unstable and depressive characters who are in total isolation and cannot stand up to the pressures of high-powered society. They need to flip out and take drugs to do so.

These officials who have given up for Release have been doing their best to make this struggling experiment work even though they may not agree with the ideologies that are spread about in Release centre.

What we can see today is just the iceberg. The reality is that people in the Release organisation in Hamburg as well as in Heidelberg estimate 20 per cent of young people have taken hashish at one time or another. It is certainly no innocent consider addiction as an attack of a society. And it seems to be correct that the addicts themselves say that it is the society's duty to help them since it is only in this society and because of it that they have become fixers.

This is a bitter pill for the sociologists, for it implies that drug-taking is a status symbol for intellectuals. Abitur is considered to be a sign of maturity. Only 28 per cent of those asked disputed this idea.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 2 May 1971)

Drug-taking survey

Twenty per cent of adults who have taken their Abitur have had some experience of taking hashish or LSD, according to a survey conducted by the Allensbach Institute for Public Opinion Polls.

It was also established that a further eight per cent were interested in drug-taking.

Only four per cent of those asked who only had a school-leaving certificate were interested in trying drugs. Nine per cent

in this category claimed that they had once taken drugs.

The "educated" in this aspect of human affairs claim to have achieved a "deeper" understanding.

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Release in Heidelberg

(Photo: B. B.

Marks, which means that each costs about 200 Marks. Monthly money for the people at No. 20 Brunnengasse is 100 Marks. They are given money in an attempt to prevent them from stealing from chain stores or reverse reactions of his congregation.

Heidelberg's burgomaster Reinhold Zundel reacted in a prompt and much to be commended fashion when Release was started. He put No. 20 Brunnengasse, which was due for demolition, at their disposal, made sanitary arrangements and for a while provided meals from the municipality welfare service for the patients.

As far as the law is concerned Release it has been impossible to give money for May. While Release is a public subsidy it is not clear whether it wants to be officially recognised as a rehabilitation centre.

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(WELT am SONNTAG, 2 May 1971)

SPORT

speedway stars meet in Scheessel

speedway specialists are probably the most spectacular motor sport enthusiasts left. As they tear round the track they either stir up dust clouds or a tail wave of mud and cinders at their opponents.

This month fans in North Germany have the opportunity of seeing some speed kings in action. The continent's elite are crossing bikes, as it were, first in Hamburg, then in Scheessel, between Hamburg and Bremen.

The Hamburg races are an unofficial event. At Scheessel the world champion title is at stake. The small town in the Lippe Heath is the venue of one of the three official preliminaries for the world championships.

Dirt track racing, as it is also called, is a game that may well have been coined by the crowds. As the machines slide their way round corners a six-foot wave of mud makes a baseline for the spectators.

The onlooker who is caught unawares may well miss the champion as he speeds past; he will be brushing the first dose of mud and cinders off his coat.

The fans seldom miss the thrills and spills this way, though. It is soon too late to worry about having to take your coat to the cleaners and the spectacle is well worth the expense.

The speedway regular is impervious to minor mishaps of this kind anyway. At a recent Scheessel meeting held in pouring rain the was a crowd of 14,000. The town itself has a population of a mere 5,000.

The crowds come to see some of the last amateurs in motor racing. Amateurs, enthusiasts who work through the night to keep their machines in trim, still count for something in speedway. Professionals are few and far between.

A couple of hundred motorcyclists in this country spend their spare time working on their bikes and preparing for the next speedway meeting. Most of them are happy to have their travelling-expenses refunded by the organisers.

Eighteen men have so far entered, including five West Germans, the strongest national contingent.

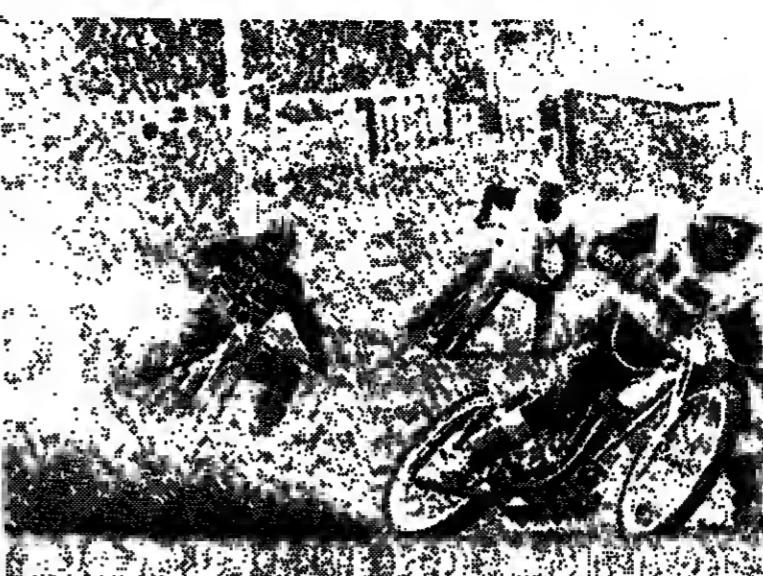
Nine races with six men each will be held. After the lots have been drawn each man will take part in three races. The eight best will qualify for the semifinal and stand a chance of reaching the world championship final, to be held this year in Oslo.

In addition to the prospective championship winners a further sixty solo and sidecar racers have been allowed to enter. A total of 250 entries were submitted.

Scheessel has a fine track for both stars and outsiders. What used to be a dirt track is now a stadium. The track is 1,000 metres in length and twelve metres wide along the straight.

The bends are cumbered and fifteen metres wide and there are crash barriers round the entire track. There are embankments all round to protect spectators and a substantial stand holding 5,000 fans.

(DIE WELT, 14 May 1971)



European champion Jan Ödegaard of Norway (left) in action

Munich Olympics set to accommodate 176,000 visitors

The Olympic beds for 1972 have now been made, the Munich organisation committee has announced. The target quote of accommodation for visitors to next year's Olympic Games has been reached.

In and around Munich a total of 138,000 beds have been reserved for Olympic visitors. Munich itself has 24,000 hotel beds and 20,000 beds in private homes at the ready.

Munich tourist board chose "The Olympic Olympics" as its slogan and set about booking hotel and boarding house beds as well as Ulm and Berchtesgaden. The campaign, the organisation committee says, has been a success. The bookings have been made.

Three in four of the 138,000 beds are in hotels and boarding houses. The remainder are spare beds in private homes. Forty thousand odd beds have been reserved for Olympic visitors in Munich itself and a further 35,000 in towns and villages linked to the city by suburban electric railway services.

The others too are within reasonable distance of the Olympic city. "It will take an average hour and a half to get from your accommodation to the Olympic stadium," the organising committee assures us all and sundry.

The provision of accommodation outside town is not an arbitrary measure, the committee notes. "Many visitors plan to combine the Games with a holiday in the delightful surroundings of the Olympic city."

Some 25,000 beds have been reserved with visitors from other parts of this country in mind. Over four booking periods there will be accommodation for 100,000 people so no one need worry.

Advance booking is not absolutely essential, though agencies calling tickets will also be pleased to provide hotel bookings at the same time.

Visitors from abroad, apart from Austrians and Swiss, are required to book hotel accommodation at the same time as tickets, though.

The organisers note with pleasure that outrageous prices are not being demanded. "The organising committee and the tourist board have agreed with hoteliers on prices that are in line with those normally charged."

In addition to the 138,000 hotel and private beds accommodation has been secured for 38,000 young people. Thirty thousand youngsters can be put up in Munich schools, which are to be converted for the purpose.

Two thousand youngsters will have camp facilities at their disposal and a further 6,000 are to be accommodated by local authorities in the Munich area.

Grobenzell school, for instance, is to accommodate 100 young people from Czechoslovakia. This dormitory accommodation is to cost between five and eight marks a head, including breakfast and with the possibility of booking hot mid-day and evening meals as well.

"Sufficient numbers" of tickets are to be made available to young visitors, the organising committee maintains.

Ludwig Fischer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 May 1971)

Jan	SA 8.05	Columbia	col. 8.1.	Portugal	NT 8.0	Indonesia	Ap. 15.	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	O. 10.	Sudan	PT 5.
Afghanistan	SA 10.00	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.C.P.A. 20.	France	PF 0.60	Iraq	10.10.	Pu. 10.10.	Peru	11.30	Syria	g. 2.50	
Algeria	DA 10.00	Congo (Kinshasa)	Rec. 1.	Osborn	P.C.P.A. 30.	Oman	10.10.	Mali	PM 60.	Philippines	g. 2.50	Tanzania	g. 2.50
Angola	DA 10												